GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

Full Text of the Able and Conservative

The bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to jurors in the United States Courts being under consideration, Mr. Hampton said:

Mr. President: I beg to acknowledge my obligations to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] for the courtesy which enables me to submit a few remarks to the Senate; and in taking up the bill which he has laid before the Senate, I do not propose to discuss it Senate, I do not propose to discuss it specially. I rather prefer to make general remarks upon the subjects which have been under discussion during this

The main reason why I do not desire to speak particularly to this bill, is that I can hardly suppose that there is a Senator on this floor who will object to its passage, for it strikes from the statutebook one of the most infamous laws which have ever disgraced legislation. It is simply to strike off a law which was placed there, if not by mistake, by fraud, and I therefore do not feel that it is necessary for me to enter into the discussion essary for me to enter into the discussion further than simply to give an illustra-tion of how the present law can be used to tyrannize over the people of the coun-

try.

In the recent trials in the United States circuit Court at Charleston, a short time ago, a jury was summoned. One of the judges who was on the bench could not take the test oath. The district attorney had been in the Confederate trict attorney had been in the Confederate army; the assistant attorney had likewise been in that army. They of course could not take the test oath. And yet when the jurors were brought up every democrat had that oath applied to him, while all men who were not Democrats, men who had served through the whole war, if they were republicans, were allowed to take their places upon that jury without having the oath administered to them. I think it is not necessary to say anything more to show

ministered to them. I think it is not necessary to say anything more to show the impropriety, to say the least, of allowing a law of that sort to stand.

There are many reasons which make me reluctant to obtrude my views on the Senate at this time. I recognize fully the propriety of that unwritten rule of the Senate which imposes silence upon the new and inexperienced members of this body until they have become familiar, by association, with the experience iar, by association, with the experience of their older and wiser colleagues. The physical disability under which I labor physical disability under which I labor not only makes all exertion painful to me, but unfits me to do justice either to the great questions now pending or to myself, and I cannot, therefore, address the Senate at length. Nor is it necessary to do; so. Argument, rhetoric, invective, and denunciation have been exhausted by our opponents, and I can scarcely hope that any utterances of mine will allay the prejudices which have been aroused, or carry conviction to the minds of the people.

of the people.

These are potent reasons to enforce my These are potent reasons to enforce my silence, and under ordinary circumstances I should have adhered to my determination to take no part in the debates of this session. But the subjects which have engaged the attention of Congress and of the country during the present session are not of ordinary importance, and the tone and temper of the debate, which has been prolonged through weeks of vehement and angry denunciation, impose upon the reprsentatives of the South at least the duty of nonest protest. Against my wishes, therefore, and under Against my wishes, therefore, and under every disadvantage imposed upon me by my physical condition, I must, as one of those representatives, ask the indulgence of the Senate while I place upon record my earnest protest against the unfairness with which we have been treated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would state to the Senator from South Carolina that if at any time it would e more convenient to him to speak sit.

ting, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. Hampron. I thank you, sir.

Day after day we have listened while
Senators of great reputation, high ability, and whose words are the creed of
thousands of conscientious and patriotic
citizens, have denounced the criminary citizens, have denounced the opinions olutionary and treasonable. It has been declared that the Southern members rule e caucus, dictating the policy to be pursued. The able any distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) with equal truth, justice, and candor has, it is true, met and refuted that charge by as-suming for the northern and western democracy the responsibility of the pres-ent political situation. But in spite of this generous assum; 'on of responsibili-ty on his part, the truth still remains that ty on his part, the truth still remains that we of the South do make the democratic mathematical in this Chamber, and we are thus as responsible for what we approve and support as for what we suggest. I have and support as for what we suggest. I have not the presumption to make any claim to leadership here, but while not attempting to lead, it is my duty to know where and whom I follow, and for any vote which I may cast here I shail never endeavor to shield myself from responsibility behind any man or any party. If the policy I support is revolutionary, I am the revolutionist; if there is treason in my vote, I am the traitor.

But, sir, I ask in all seriousness what are the issues before the Senate to which such language is appropriate? I might demand of Senators on the other side the proof that any action of ours was revolutionary. I might open the Con-stitution and reading its precise and emphatic definition of treason, ask who of us is "levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to their enemies," or what overt act of violence we are proposing to commit? But I do not desire to make a mere technical argument. I desire to meet the accusation in its spirit as well as in its letter. What e issues before us? I et us understand them distinctly. But first let me say what are not the issues we are discussing. To me there is no question, e none, as to the propriety of making the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government in all its departments. Upon this point there shall be no misapprehension of my posi-tion. By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the Army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare un-der what limitations and upon what conditions the appropriation is to be made. The form in which this is done I regard as immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to adhere to the usual form; but as it has been deemed advisable to make the necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to forces of the United States, constitutes a gross manifest violation of the Constitutes a gross manifest violation of the Constitution and laws of this Republic. \* \* the army of the South as well as of the North; it is the Army of the whole country. In its history for the decision of the United States, constitutes a gross manifest violation of the Constitution and laws of this Republic. \* \* this can be done in Louisiana, and if such a thing be sustained by Congress, how lon will it be before it can be done in Mass ausetts and Ohio? In its history, from the days of the blution, through its achievements of I said the glories of the Mexican war, I have some reason, by right of birth and blood to be proud. In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field, I tested its liberties of the people."

The present able Secretary of State, I have some reason, by right of birth and blood to be proud. In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field, I tested its liberties of the people."

The present able Secretary of State, I have some reason, by right of birth and blood to be proud. In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field, I tested its liberties of the people." 1812 and the glories of the Mexican war,

squad nor convert its officers into detectives. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions it shall be the instrument of tyranny in the hands of a factious party or of an executive who might be so unscrupulous as to use it unlawfully. Nor shall I consent, because of any difference of opinion upon matters of legislation between the majority and the minority, or between the majority and the President, to close the courts of justice, stop the administration of the Departments, and embarrass the necessary and orderly scriptious as to unlawfully. Nor shall I consent, because of any difference of opinion upon matters of legislation between the majority and the minority, or between the majority and the President, to close the courts of justice, stop the administration of the Departments, and embarrass the necessary and orderly life of the Government. The Constitution, which I have not idly sworn to support, has provided the means by which an appeal to the country can be taken, and it is for the people to decide whether the presidential veto has been wisely and patriotically used to defeat the will of this Congress which represents a vast majority of the citizens of the United States. My duty will have been personable for the use of theirs. And while these are my general views of duty, I certainly have no inducement, no disposition, more responsible of the military, and that no merging of them or interference with the affairs of their political government the affairs of limination, which observed, will prove the theat authority shall be to suppress violence, and that their office affair within State authority shall be to suppress violence, and that their office a trusted me. The President and the minority in Congress must be responsible for the use of theirs. And while these are my general views of duty, I certainly have no inducement, no disposition, to embarrass the present Administration.

It is a source of profound regret to me that the President could not find himself able to approve the bills he has vetoed. able to approve the bills he has vetoed. To me they seem to embody but simple declarations of constitutional principles, and to be in entire conformity with the policy which he has announced repeatedly as the one that he would pursue. But I am not disposed, on account of this difference, grave though it be, to denounce his action nor to impugn his motives. I am well aware that his position is not easy nor his responsibility light. I remember, and the people whom I represent remember, that in a critical period of our history, in disregard of the yessions and in opposition to the wishes of

ferences which must arise in a free country it will be my duty, with all the energy and ability I possess, to oppose the partisan policy of which he is the representative, my opposition shall not be cap'ious. Nor shall I, by bitter and acrimonious censure, drive him into dependence on those who would, in their selfish rush for power, trample on him and on us. I trust, therefore, in what I have to say, I shall be able to speak with truth and soberness.

truth and soberness. What, then, let me ask again, are the issues before the country upon which any action of ours can be called revolutionary and treasonable? If the repealing acts which have been suggested were passed to-day, we should simply be remanded to the legislation under which the country has lived and moved and had its being for savety-five years of the criterio. for seventy-five years of its existence. Can such a restoration be revolution or treason? Surely not, unless the intervening war has so changed our relations to each other that the old constitutional legislation

legislation as we now seek to repeat have been conceived or defended by any states-man before the late war? Would any President, from 1789 to 1861, ever have dreamed of sending an army of the Uni-ted States to keep the peace at the polls, or of appointing Federal supervisors and marshals to superintend the popular ballot? If not, then the necessity for the maintanence of this legislation arises

rom something new in the relations of the States to the Union. Will any Sen-ator point out what that new element is f any exists, what is the difference in the elations a State holds to the Union to-day and those of the same State before the war that none can be pointed out, wherein consists the necessity for such legislation to-day which did not exist then? This swered, because it is the point upon which the accusations against the South rest. If all that we ask is what existed quarters of a century or ow can it be revolutionary or ow can it be revolutionary or treasonable to make this demand? If the democratic doctrine that Federal troops

cannot interfere in State matters unles specially requsted to do so by the consti-tuted authorities of a State be a heresy, we have the strongest republican author-ity to sustain that heresy. In his mes-age to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in Langary 1871 Governor Lohn W.

sage to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in January, 1871, Governor John W. Geary used the following language:

"The employing of troops of the United States at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has recently received considerable atter tion and reprehension. \* \* Under tion and reprehension. \* \* Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October elections, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertain-

ed, without existing necessity."

The democratic party stands to-day where Governor Geary, a staunch republican, stood then. Nor are we without other and equally as high republican authority to sustain the position taken by our party. Hon. Carl Schurz, now a distinguished member of the pres-ent Cabinet, in his place on this floor, made this memorable protest against the candalous and unconstitutional use of

Federal soldiery in Louisiana:
"United States soldiers, with fixed bayonets, decided the case against them, and took them out of the legislative hall and took them out of the legislative hall by force. \* \* I cannot, therefore, escape from the deliberate conviction, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January, in the State House of Louislana, by the military forces of the United States, constitutes a gross manifest violation of the Constitution and laws of this Republic. \* \* If this can be done in Louislana, and if such a thing he supticipal by Conserved.

in Mass ausetts and Ohio?
"He who in a place like ours fails to stop, or even justifies a blow at the fun-damental laws of the land, makes him-

valor, and no word nor act of mine The present able Secretary of State, arm shall depreciate its valor or leasen Mr. Evarts, in his great speech on the det

inate over the military, and that no merging of them or interference with them shall be permitted."

Now, Mr. President, shall we be denounced simply because we plant ourselves, not only where the fathers of the Republic stood, but where the great lights of the republican party have declared the only true constitutional position can be found. Now, sir, I venture to assert that underlying the whole argument on the other side are two assumptions: first, that the war has so develto assert that underlying the whole argument on the other side are two assumptions: first, that the war has so developed the independent existence of the room well aware that his position is not easy nor his responsibility light. I remember, and the people whom I represent remember, that in a critical period of our history, in disregard of the yassions and in opposition to the wishes of the party who placed him in his present position, with doubt as to the result of his independent action, moved, as I honestly believe, by his convictions of duty, he withdrew the Federal troops from the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana, thus enabling the people of these States to restore their local governments to those who represent the popular will, as well as the character, the intelligence, and the property of the two States. For this action, wise and patriotic as I am sure that history will record it, I for one am grateful. And while in the honest and necessary party differences which must arise in a free country it will be my duty, with all the energy and ability I possess, to oppose the caser that underlying the whole argument on the other side are two assumptions: first, that the war has so developed the independent existence of the local specific power, larger influence, and more direct interest in congressional elections than it possessed before; second, that the Administration, as the representative of that party which elected it and in control of the Federal machinery, is bound to use that power and influence in the protection of these interests. In other words, that the privileges and prerogatives of the States are to be obliterated, not less destructive influences of the two great national parties using the powers of the Federal government as weapons of party warfare.

Now, I do not propose to make any constitutional argument on this subject. It is sufficient for me to say that I hold the form and character of our government to have been unaltered by the late war, and that the mutual relations of the

General Government and the several States of the Union remain precisely as they were when the union was formed. I hold that the recent constitutional amendments have wrought no change in these relations and in these views. I am sustained by the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of The Collector vs. Day, reported in eleventh volume Wallace. In this case, Justice Nelson, in delivering the opinon of the court, used the following

language:

"The General Government and the States, although both exist within the same territorial limits, are separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres."

In the same decree the ensuing words

treason? Surely not, unless the intervening war has so changed our relations to each other that the old constitutional legislation is no longer applicable to our condition; and yet this is really what Senators on the other side would have the country believe. I ask, in all candor, would such legislation as we now seek to repeal have

I maintain, therefore, that the Con stitution has not been changed in its es-sential leatr as by the late amendments, before the war, so that when the country demanded the preservation of the Union by a restoration of the States, it means by a restoration of the States, it meant such a Union and such States as the Constitution recognized. Can any advo-cate of a strong government, which is but another term for centralization, suppose for one instant that the founders of our Republic contemplated or would have countenanced the exercise of such power by the Federal Government as power by the Federal Government as are claimed for it by the legislation we are seeking to repeal? Does any Senator here believe that this is a safe, a wholesome condition of public affairs? Putting aside all extreme theories of State rights, does not every Senator recognize the fact that one of the elements of our political safety has been the manner in which local State interests have acted and reacted within the States upon na-tional politics, so that until just before all parties which divided the country between them simply on Federal issues. Local influences had always to be consider. But if in the future we are to have only great national parties, in behalf of one or the other of which the Administration is to interfere directly, we are up the high road to a consolidation even more dangerous because more violent and variable than a recognized change in the Government.

mized change in the Government.

My objection, therefore, to this legislation, which the war called forth is not its immediate danger. It is not the ac-tual Army which I fear, or its direct influence. But I do most strenuously object to any legislation which affords any excuse or justification to the Government that it has the right or interest in any degree to interfere with the perfect freedom of elections. The roughness or even riot of an election is no greater than any other violation of peace; and no State in this Union is without ample means of suppression. And if the State au-thorities are unable or unwilling to do their duty, you have not now, you will not have duty, you have not now, you will not have for generations to come, an Army strong enough to take their place. It is better so; better that in one or two great States, there should be temporary turbulence, confusion, than that in the whole country there should be military despotism. Congress has the right to decide who shall take his seat as representative and who hall not. Congress can pure and who hall not. Congress can pun ish with nchisement any communi-ty which wild force into these Halls an

improperly elected member; and that is a safer, a surer, a more constitutional safeguard than the exercise of any doubtful or unlawful power by the Fedbral Government.

But, Mr. President, unjust as have been

the assumptions against the South to which I bave alluded, there are others not less grave. There has run through this whole discussion the strong and steady current of insinuation that the South is not true to the Union; that the South is not true to the Union; that its object in pressing the repeal of those measures which we deem dangerous to our liberties is to give us a freer field for conspiracy and a better opportunity to suppress by force and fraud the real voice of the southern resolution. southern people. We are tauntingly told that proof of these charges is found in the presence on this floor of twenty-two army, and the South is reproached, nay, denounced, for sending such men to rep-

could bear arms was in her armies, and she can scarcely be reproached with justice for trusting and honoring in peace the men who risked their fortunes and their lives for her in war. And when the fact is cited that while the when the fact is cited that while the South sends so many of her old soldiers to represent her in this august assembly, the North sends but four, I submit that the reproach, if reproach rests anywhere, belongs rather to the North than to the South. I feel that I but speak the sentiments of every man here who was in the Confederate service when I express my deep regret that, there are not in the Confederate service when I express my deep regret that there are not in this Chamber more of the men who met us in battle, for if opposed to us politically, they would, if true soldiers and gentlemen, treat us with the respect that brave men never fail to accord to each other. And, sir, had these great opposing against which for four years confronother. And, sir, had these great opposing armies which for four years confronted each other in a death grapple been left to make and enforce the terms of peace, not only would the country have been spared much of the suffering and the humiliation it has experienced, but it would have enjoyed a peace honorable alike to conquerors and conquered. We should long ere this have seen a union re-established on the basis of fraternal reconciliation and a whole people bound together by the indissoluble bonds of mutual respect, common interests, and a common destiny. Such at least, is the firm conviction of every true soldier in the South, and all her sons were soldiers. Nor is this conviction wanting among the brave soldiers of the North, for I have heard it expressed by them time and again.

That the men who truly represent the South are here to-day is due mainly to our friends on the chestical.

South are here to-day is due mainly to our friends on the other side. When you insisted that the States should reyou insisted that the States should return to the Union; when you called upon them to send back their Representatives, did you mean what you said, or did you mean the Southern States to be rotten boroughs to be filled by nominations of the republican party? Indeed, did you not for fifteen years make them so? And I will leave it to the candor of republican Senators to say whether they are satisfied with the result of the experiment they made at such frightful experiment they made at such frightful cost to us and the whole country. We are here because we do represent the

popular may rity, the character, the in-telligence, and the property of the States which have sent us. We are here be-cause left to themselves, the instincts of the recently enfranchised voters have taught them that their interests are iden-tical with ours. We are here become taught them that their interests are identical with ours. We are here because, belonging to your own race, trained in the same political experience as your own, taught by years of rule how to govern, we could not be subordinated, and the people of the country did not wish us to be subordinated, to such a mass of ignorant voters as you had rashly and suddenly created. We are here, we trust, for the good of the whole country. What we were you knew when you insisted that we should still, be part and parcel of this should still, be part and parcel of this

For the past you cannot expect us to apologize; to do so would be to sacrifice our own self-respect and to forfeit the respect of all honorable men. In the heat of the conflict we struck hard blows, and doubtless we spoke hard words. But does the remembering or represting these does the remembering or repeating them now bring us any nearer the peace and harmony for which the whole country so ardently longs? The men who served in the opposing armies are now the strongest advocates of a true reconcili-ation. We learned in a common school now to respect our enemies; we learned that personal courage and honor and

The Presiding Clicer, (Mr. Wallace in the chair.) The Senator will suspend. The Chair gives notice that if further applause occurs in the galleries he will order them to be cleared. Order must be

acts; and again I ask what are they to provoke distrust? We ask you to strike from the statute-book legislation which expression of distrust, as were armics and navies and military districts. We say, if you bring us back as States, treat on a jury when it does not forbid him to serve on the bench. We ask you to leave the ballot box free, as it has hrough nearly the whole of our political existence. You may refuse. You have the right to refuse if you hold our demands to be unwice or unconstitu

But surely in the face of the recen decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the juror's oath, in face of the legislation of nearly a century in reference to miltary interference at the polls, you cannot charge us with revolution or treason in making these requests. Upon these issues we are willing to stand. If the people are with us we shall prevail, and this war legislation will be repealed. If the people are with you, then this legislation will stand and we can learn to adapt ourselves to these changes in our old constitutional thoughts and habits as we have learned to adapt ourselves to other to other. in which we failed we lost much. We lost power and wealth and precious lives. But when the people of the United States declare that the right of selfgovernment is extinguished in the States; that the prerogative of a free vote, which is the distinguishing glory of American citizenship, can be exercised only under the supervision of a enors and Legislatures to maintain the dignity and preserve the peace of sov-ereign States has been transferred to the President; and when it has become revolution and treason to ask the people to consider these things, then will the memory of our poor losses be forgotten in the overwhelming calamities which would follow the loss of American

A thousand years scarce to form a State An hour may lay it in the dust, and when Can man its shattered splendors renovate, Recall its virues back, and vauquish time and fate.

Mr. President, patriotic men of all par-ties, North and South, can join heart and hand in the effort to perpetuate on this continent constitutional liberty as estab-lished by our fathers. In this noble work lished by our fathers. In this noble work we of the South will not prove laggards. We wish to promote the best interest of the whele country; we wish to restore harmony and good-will; we hope to see permanent peace and widespread prosperity among all classes of our people; we desire to see the painful memonals: we desire to see

its usefulnes. But because I so regard it, no act of mine shall tend to degrade its rank and file into a police squad nor convert its officers into detectives. I will not so legislate that perpetuity, trusting, hoping, praying that to our children, if not to us, it may be given to see the States of this mighty Republic bound together, not alone by the ties of material interest, but by the cords of true fraternity, ruled by a great, a happy, a free people crowned with all the glories which God in his infinite mer-

GRANT, OR SHERMAN.

A House Divided Against Itself. Signs of bitter antagonism between the since the publication of Sherman's feetige since the publication of the Republican party, respectively headed by Grant and John Sherman, are now visible on the surface, and will soon take serious form and substance. This feeling has grown rapidly since the publication of Sherman's letter to Mr. Hasking appropriate himself as to Mr. Haskins, announcing himself as a candidate for President. It is intensified by the manner in which the public patronage has been openly used at the South to organize a Sherman movement, and to prepare the way for the election of Sherman delegates to the National Convention next year.

tion next year.

The first public blow struck at Grant The first public blow struck at Grant was in the nomination of Foster for governor of Ohio. It was intended to be a fatal blow. The friends of Taft were allowed to go on with their plans, and to feel assured of an easy triumph until the day came to undeceive them by a sudden and mortifying defeat. While they were counting with certainty on success and

and mortifying defeat. While they were counting with certainty on success, and foolishly proclaiming its significance in advance, Sherman was quietly drilling his forces for a surprise, and seducing support from Taft by promises of reward at the expense of the treasury.

That victory turned even his cool and calculating head. Since the Ohic convention he has boldly taken the lead, announcing that he speaks in the name of the fraudulent administration, which has a right to shape the policy of the party and to make up the issues according to its own views. As may be supposed, this sort of declaration, which ignored Conkling and the Old Guard, did not sit lightly on the stomachs of Senators who had been accustomed to have their own way and to command instead of obeying.

command instead of obeying.

Therefore, when Mr. Conkling had a caucus called for the express purpose of opposing the course pursued by Sherman's friends in the House on the army bill, and denouncing its virtual surrender of the issue raised in the first instance by the veto of that bill, he intended to notifthe fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury that if there were blows to give there should also be blows to take. It was a formal declaration of war between the rival factions of Grant and Sherman.

No condition of things is likely to arise by which the influence that Mr. Conkling represents will in any event be reconciled

to the nomination of Mr. Sherman. He may possibly be supported by pet banks, by syndicates, and by other money powers, but, after all, these have little to do with the organization of parties or with controlling the election of the delegates through the party machines discrete by through the party machinery, directed by a few hands. The banks and syndicates can furnish the sinews of war to carry

mendous power. But as an element in making the nomination they may be omitted from the estimate.

Grant and Sherman will be strong enough to kill each other off if their names should be presented as candidates, which is by no means sure to happen. The idea of the Graut movement was to to accure the Republican organization by truth were better guarantees of patriotism than constitutional learning or eloquent speech; we learned at least that quent speech; we learned at least that in spite of differences, even unto death, there was a common country which we could better serve in friendship than in hatred, and were our antagouists of the late war here to-day, in the contests on this floor as in fiercer battles of yore, whoever might be the victor, we should be assured of a fair field and an honest surrender. [Applause in the galleries.] Judge us more by our acts—

The Presiding Core May well-or and Chandler and there are a common country which we called the work, and now, before the candidate has returned to American soil to play the part prepared for him at home, the party is split by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclamation. The managers overdid the work, and now, before the candidate has returned to American soil to play the part prepared for him at home, the party is split by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclamation. The managers overdid the work, and now, before the candidate has returned to American soil to play the party is split by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclamation. The managers overdid the work, and now, before the candidate has returned to American soil to play the party is split by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclamation. The managers overdid the work, and now, before the candidate has returned to American soil to play the party prepared for him at home, the party is split by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclamation.

The probability of that event has already suggested Zach Chandler and others, who were never thought of before, as candi-dates. With Grant out of the way, Sherman would be able, through the machin-ery which he controls by office and by patronage, almost to unify the Southern vote in his favor, not as a matter of political sentiment but of personal interest.
And if the Republicans should carry Ohio this fall he would certainly tower abov

most other aspirants.

In that contingency a combination to defeat Sherman, led by Conkling, would doubtless be formed, and a new name would be sprung as a compromise. The friends of Washburne are holding him in reserve, hoping that by some chapter of accidents he may finally come to the

MEXICAN JEALOUSY .- A private letter

ollowing narration Last week, in Chihuahua, a woman went into a shoemaker's shop in front of his dwelling and was measured for a pair of shoes. The son of Crispin said to the

'You have a very pretty foot."

"Do you think so?" said she.

He replied: "Yes. That is the prettiest foot in Mexico." The woman was to come back next day and leave \$1, when the shoes were to be commenced. The shoemaker's wife, hearing all, said nothing. The next day the hoemaker was out when the woman with the pretty foot called according to agree-ment, and the wife got her into the back room and stabbed her to death. The wife then cut a steak out of the dead woman's leg and packed the body under the bed. The wife asked him how he the bed. The wife asked him how he liked the meat. He answered that "it was the best he had ever eaten." The wife then told him that he had eaten Federal marshal or the protection of a him the body under the bed, and made Federal soldier; that the duties of Govand ran to the Palacio and told the judge what had happened. The judge sum-moned a guard of soldiers and went to the house. He asked the wife if she had committed the murder, and when she an swered yes and attempted to justify the act he ordered her to be shot on the spot by the soldiers, and his orders were promptly obeyed."

> LIKE TO OBTAIN .- No doubt the pub at as cheap a rate as possible, and many times are induced to purchase cheap arti cles, which are in reality the dearest i Extracts costs a few cents more, yet they are the cheapest, for they require much

the Scene of the Murder.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

Special Disputch to the News and Courier.

SPARTANBURG, June 17.

Sunday last, a week ago, the body of a young woman was found in the woods near Vernonsville, in this county, shockingly mutilated. The remains were identified as those of Miss Francis Heaton, or Woodward, her mother having married twice. The appearances indicated that she had been outraged under circumstances of horrible cruelty, robbed, shot and her throat cut. Suspicion fell from the first on John J. Moore, a white man, living within a few hundred yards of the scene of the tragedy. Moore is a farmer and a of the tragedy. Moore is a farmer and a storekeeper, a licensed whiskey manufac-turer, in comfortable circumstances, and a life-long resident of the neighborhood.

a life-long resident of the neighborhood. His reputation was very bad, however, he having escaped, through legal loopholes, from the consequences of half a dozen ugly charges, and being widely known as a thief, sharper and desperado.

The evidence against Moore gradually accumulated. The deceased had last been seen alive going with him from the house in the direction of the place where the body was found, he ostensibly desiring to show her the way, although she declined his company. It is alleged that he assaulted her twice in sight of his own house, and he was seen soon afterwards alone in and he was seen soon afterwards alone in the woods near the scene of the tragedy, hatless and shoeless, walking near Tyger River. The tracks found leading from the body corresponded with the size of his, and showed that they had been made his, and showed that they had been made by shoes run down at the heels and on the side. His foot gear was all in that con-dition. It is also stated that he had blood on his pantaloons when he returned to the house, and his account of the time of his absence is flatly contradicted by wit-nesses before the coroner's jury. He was arrested and lodged in jail. The people throughout the entire sec-tion of the county were much excited and incensed, and a plan of speedy and terri-ble vengeance has been maturing, the

ble vengeance has been maturing, the fury of the citizens being aggravated by the report that he would obtain a change of venue from this county and be defend-

ed by able counsel.

Last night 150 mounted men, armed with side arms and shot guns, rode into this town and surrounded the jail, leaving heavy pickets along all the roads leading here. The jail was searched on being opened, but the object of the quest was not found, Moore having been spirited away by the sheriff. The organization of the crowd broke into squads, each of which was under the command of a leader, to whom all yielded implicit obedience, orders being issued in military style and promptly executed. No disguises were used, and all classes and ages seemed to participate. ed by able counsel.

One squad of twenty men, from information received, found Moore concealed under the wall at the side of a bridge on the Air Line Railroad, about a mile and a half from town, and guarded by four men. The guard were overpowered and the prisoner was taken out and marched back to the city, amid silence and order. He was not abused, and all his wants were promptly attended to. The raiders soon reformed, and Moore was marched about two miles from town, where he was put in a buggy and driven to the woods where the body of Miss Woodward was found apparent and the second of the woods where the body of Miss Woodward was found apparent miles from he and the second of the woods where the body of Miss Woodward was found apparent miles for the second of the woods. found, seventeen miles from here, the party arriving there about daylight. People flocked to the scene from all di-rections, until a crowd of six hundred had collected. It had been announced that Moore

would be hung at 10 o'clock, although some were in favor of burning him. I interviewed the prisoner, but he refused to confess anything, although he had promised to do so on condition of being allowed to choose the manner of his death.

The crowd became impatient, and arrangements were systematically made for the execution. His wife and family were brought up and allowed to see him. A minister was also brought to him. The people showed a terrible quietness and cool relentlessness, but there was an en-tire absence of all excitement or boisterpusness. A person one hundred yards from the scene would not have suspected

what was transpiring.

Moore said little, but was cool and selfpossessed. I do not think that even at
the last moment be thought he would really be hung, although he said so His manner rather indicated that he thought it an attempt to frighten a confession from him. The sisters of the murdered voman were brought face to face with and implored him to confess, which he

again refused.

The idea of burning seemed to gain ing him before death. The committee of either, and proceeded quietly and delib-erately with the preparations. The lower branches were cut from a stout post oak and a buggy was drawn under a project-ing limb. The prisoner was bound and a hangman's knot put about his neck and the other end of the rope securely tied to the limb, and he was put standing on the seat of the buggy. He said a few words here denying his guilt, and expressing the hope that the right man might be caught sometime. He said that if he thought as the people did his action would be the same as theirs under simi-

whether his request that his body be turned over to the family should be granted, and general consent was ob

Maj. J. W. Woodward, of Winnsboro appeared on the scene and made an earnest speech advising all to await th. action of the law. He was listened to quietly, but as soon as he concluded the cry agai arose: Hang him! Hang him! String

him up!

At 7 a. m. two men went deliberately and quietly, took hold of the shafts of the buggy and drew it from under the doomed man, who swung off amid perfect decorum and silence. The knot slipped to the back of his neck and the rope stretched so as to leave his swaying feet brush-ing the leaves on the ground. He was un-doubtedly choked to death, although he scarcely struggled and appeared to suffer little. He hung about half an hour and

was then cut down.

Coming away I met crowds on the roads flocking to the scene. If the execution had been deferred to the time an-

VENGEANCE, SWIFT AND SURE! 6th of this month, and that suspicion

Ever since the sad and horrible event, the utmost vigilance has been exercised by the people of that section to ferret out, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the wretch who could be guilty of so shocking a crime. John J. Moore, a distiller, living about two miles from Duncan's Cross Roads, was the last person seen in the girl's company, and circumstances pointed so plainly to him as the culprit as to justify his arrest and imprisonment in the Spartanburg jail.

It was established that Moore had

It was established that Moore had It was established that Moore had offered to accompany the girl on her way when she left his house, and that after she had declined his company, he followed and overtook her, disappearing with her around a bend in the road. On his return home it was noticed that he was unusually excited and nervous, and on being asked the cause of it he gave as a reason that he had been drinking the day before and had not become altogether sober yet.

sober yet.

Parties who found the body of the poor girl so horribly mutilated on the 3th intant, also found an indistinct trail leading fromit to Moore's wheat field, to which point he had gone on his return from his walk with her. It was also offered in evidence before the jury of inquest that Moore had slept with his wife on the night of the 6th—a very unusual occurrence—and that a Mrs. Crawford, who occupied an adjoining room, heard him say in very excited and pleading tones, "For God's sake, Sallie, never tell it!"

All this and much more of a similar nature was elicited, and on Saturday, 14th inst., a call was issued for men to meet at Dantzler's Bridge, on the South Tyger River, for the purpose of dragging the bed of the stream in search of the murdered girl's wallet and some articles of iceals. articles of jewelry which were missing when her corpse was found. About one hundred men answered the call and met for that purpose. Squads were formed and the search began. What was found is not known, but enough was learned to fully satisfy them that Moore was the fully satisfy them that Moore was the guilty man, and an organization was formed then and for the purpose of averging Miss Woodward's revolting murder. Some of the party counseled moderation, but they were not listened to, and finally told that if they did not wish to join in the lynching they should withdraw.—They did so, and then the vigilants organized for systematic action. A jury was drawn, and "Judge Lynch" presiding, a trial was held; Moore was returned "guilty." The party then dispersed and returned to their homes.

On Monday night a party of two nun-

returned to their homes.

On Monday night a party of two nundred armed men rode into Spartanburg, surrounded the jail, effected an entrance and made a thorough search for Moore, but did not find him. Sheriff Thompson had received an intimation of their proposed visit, and had secreted his prisoner away from the jail. But the men had come determined to find their man, and would not be bafiled. Dividing into squads, and taking different routes, the adjacent country was carefully policed. One of the squads, commanded by a detective of some repute in our State, started up the line of the Air Line Railroad, and after passing over the first treatle their attention was attracted by frequent flashes of light, similar to such as would be made by striking matches. One of be made by striking matches. One of the party pulled off his boots, and run-ning ahead of his companions, came upon three men sitting on the railroad. Levelthree men sitting on the railroad. Leveling his gun at them he ordered an immediate surrender, which was quickly granted. He then asked them who they were and were told they were Moore's guards. When asked where Moore was they replied. "Over in the woods." The rest of the squad coming up at this juncture, the party proceeded to the spot indicated, and there, under a log bridge, which spans the little stream, Moore was found, stowed away in the mud. He was taken out and conducted to the railroad, when an and conducted to the rainroad, when an engine was seen coming from Spartanburg. The appearance of a single engine running very slowly, and having no train attached, naturally caused remark to be made, and then the guards admitted that it was the intention of Sheriff Thompson to take Moore to Columbia, via Charlotte, and that they were to signal the engine when they hove in sight by striking

Moore was taken in charge by the vig-Roads, a small town two miles from his home. On arrival there, at day-break on Tuesday morning, he begged to be taken to his family, promising that if they would do so he would tell all. His wish was granted, but on his arrival there he stoutly maintained his innocence, and said if he were hanged his blood would be upon their heads. One of the party who had hold of the rope which bound him grew impatient, and giving it a puli told him to come on. Roads, a small town two miles from hi o come on.

Moore was now put into a buggy, and amid the screams of his half-distracted amid the screams of his half-distracted wife and the wailing of his poor children, was driven to within fifty yards of the spot where the body of his victim was found. At the junction of two dim country roads, over one of which he had conducted Miss Woodward to her brutal conducted Miss Woodward to her brutal death, a good-sized post oak was selected, standing just off the road, on a wooded eminence, sloping toward the north, and upon which the early sunlight was shedding its soft rays. One end of a common cotton rope about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, was then made fast to one of the limbs, the other was fashioned into a hangman's knot and adjusted round his langman's knot and adjusted round his ncek, and the question was once more asked him, "Are you ready to confess?" I am innocent.'

'I am innocent."

Col. Woodward, from Winnsboro, who
happened on the ground, advised the
crowd, about 600 in number, to desist and et the law take its course; but after listening to him a moment they turned their backs on him, and, pulling the buggy out from under the unfortunate Moore, left aim suspended in the air.

He hung thirty-nine minutes, when Dr Tolland, the same physician who made an examination of Miss Woodward's an examination of Miss Woodward's body, pronounced him dead. His corps was given to his family for interment.

A noticeable feature of this lynching is the fact that the entire community was in hearty sympathy with it. Old gray-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave—young men in the prime and vigor of robust life—all were in favor of it. The tales of violence and general mean-ness that are told of Moore would fill columns and everybody in the communi-

cution had been deferred to the time announced, there would have been two thousand people of all ages and classes and both colors present. There was no excitement whatever, and the act is universally approved throughout the county, where Moore has been a terror for years. The lynching was the coolest, quietest and best conducted on record.

Details of of the Ourage and Murder Which Led to the Lynching.

Greenville News June 15.

Many of our readers will remember reading an account of the horrible outrage and murder of Miss Frances Woodward, near Duncan's Cross Roads, on the world, near Duncan's Cross Roads, on the community in which he lived breathe more freely since his conduction in which he lived breathe more freely since his death.

While we do no believe in lynch law as a good thing, we cannot help but feel that in this instance it was a good thing. While we write, a prominent citizen of Greenville tells us some disgusting details of his conducted during the war, and it is also alleged that he urged De-Young on in his attack on Ralph several months ago, which ied to the former's death. So long, however, as he i mained sober and bore no mailec, he was a tolerably good neighbor. But it is a notorious fact that but few women felt safe in odors in the market, be the rapid atock. Two or three menths ago this stock market is the rapid atock.

Two or three menths ago this took market is the rapid atock.

Two or three menths ago this stock market, be the rapid atock.

Two or three menths ago this again to value, and it is now in active demand to value, and it is now in active demand to value, and it is now in the town that no value, and it is now in active demand to value, and it is now in the two of the price of South Caroline. Two or three menths ago this conduct.

Two or three menths ago this cook market is the rapid atock.

Two or three menths ago this cook market is the rapid atock. Two or three menths ago this stock market is the rapid atock. Two or three menths ago and to value, and it is now in active war,

wandering about the community in which

he lived, unprotected.

Moore was between 40 and 45 years old, and leaves a wife and five children. His aged mother lives not more than a mile from the scene of the hanging, and is al-most prostrated with grief.

SPEECH OF JEFF DAVIS.

The Ex-President Addresses the Mississip-

On entering the hall he was greeted with cheer on cheer; all rose, the ladies waving handkerchiefs and throwing flowers and bouquets before him as he passed through the hall with the committee, of which E. Barksdale was chairman, who introduced Mr. Davis, saying that every Mississippian walked with lofter strides when Jefferson Davis appeared among them after the long and bloody night that had passed. Regenerated and free again, Jefferson Davis was welcomed to the hearts and homes of Mississippians. Mr. Davis said Mississippi was identified with his highest hopes, and he rejoiced to see her regenerated. It was charged that Mississippi had repudiated her honest debt, which was untrue. She paid all honest debts, crushed and bleeding from every pore, without a voice to raise in her own defense. That dark hour, thank God, had passed away and Mississippians once more governed Mississippi; and through weeds, sack-cloth and ashes exclaim, in the language of Job, "I believe my avenger liveth". Trait would and through weeds, sack-cloth and ashes exclaim, in the language of Job, "I believe my avenger liveth." Trath would prevail in final triumph. From beginning to end, he said, in prosperity and adversity, when leading bodies of men or laden with chains in a dungeon, I have been true to Mississippi. "I believe you have done right and I do not feel that I have done wrong. Thanking the press of Mississippi for their cordial reception, he predicted it would vindicate the past and point to higher roads of morality in the future. The women of the South during the war were most resolute. He said he never saw a Southern woman who had been reconstructed. The chilwho had been reconstructed. The chil-dren of such women must rise to vindidren of such women must rise to vindicate such principles. Let no one, said Mr. Davis, suppose I am advocating revolution or preaching sectional strife. The re-establishment of such principles and great truths as lay at the foundation of this government was necessary. Nullification and secession began in New England and not in the South. Friends—for all Mississippians are my friends, one and all; I love Mississippi and I iove Mississippians—God bless you all now and forever.—[Repeated applause and great enthusiasm.]—Paecagoula Special to New Orleans Picayune.

Restoring The Drowned.

Dr. Lambert, of New York, asserts that it can be done by hot water. "The philosophy of the matter," says the doctor, is this: "Apply heat to the drowned body. Get it warm. That is all. Only get it warm. I deserve no credit for the recipe. I discovered it one meaning. get it warm. I deserve no credit for the recipe. I discovered it one morning when a boy. There was no wit nor wisdom in the discovery. It was made accidentally. One wintry afternoon, when a boy, I found a chicken lying in a frozen pool of water. The half of it that was frozen by the water was frozen stiff. I picked up the creature, took it into the kitchen, and laid it on a stove a minute to thaw out, so that I might pluck it. Presently its head lifted slightly and dropped. In a minute or so its body fluttered. I took it up and discovered that it was alive. Now the explanation of the thing was very simple. The heat acted upon the nervous centre of the chicken, these upon the heart this upon the blood. The blood began to circulate, and the chicken began to breathe. Of course the chicken had been dead. Everybody he chicken had been dead. Everybody nows how frozen fish come to life again when warmed. A man digs a hole in the ice, brings up some flopping pickerel, and throws them on the ice. They are soon frozen. But any fisherman will tell you that remaining frozen for two or three days—weeks, for aught I know—they can be resuscitated. Now, it is the same with the human body. Take a drowned man, wrap a warm blanket around him, pour warm water—as warm as the flesh will bear—on the blanket, produce an equally distributed warmth in the body, and life will be restored, no matter if he has been dead for days. Why I have has been dead for days. Why, I have saved a number of cases. The first was that of a man who fell off a boat in Lake Eric. The captain followed my direc-Erie. The captain followed my directions immediately, and they were successful. I have often tried the experiment on dogs. One summer I drowned the same dog twenty times, and brought him around all right each time. You can take those dogs at the pound on East river, warm them up well, and make them alive again as easily as not. In corroboration of this assertion Dr. Lambert pulled out a memorandum book ambert pulled out a memorandum book Lambert pulled out a memorandum book and proceeded to read extracts from let-ters he had received, and then recited instances of the successful operation of the cure. He is an earnest believer in the dectrine of the possible resuscitation of the drowned dody. "Wrap it in flan-nel!" he exclaimed, "and soak the flan-

nel with warm water. That is all!' WHO IS BLAINE? - A Western ex-change derisively asks: "Who is Blaine,

anyhow?"

Now, don't you know who Blaine is?

We can tell you very easily.

He is a citizen by adoption of the State of Maine, and enjoys the distinction of wearing a Senatorial toga.

He is a man who served the United States as a drafted soldier in the army, through a substitute, hired for him by the government, which substitute ran away from the sanguinary scene of conflict.

He is the man who, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, used his influence to secure the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad subsidy, receiving for his

Rock Railroad subsidy, receiving for his influence \$42,000 in bonds.

He is the man who got on his knees to Mulligan and implored him to deliver up his criminating letters, urging as a reason that his wife and family would be left helpless if these letters were to support

helpless if those letters were to appear in evidence and the law was allowed to take its course with him.

He is the man that snatched evidence of his guilt from another man's hands.

He is the man who was sunstruck on the eve of a national Republican conven-

Ask us a harder one .- Portland (Maine)

— Curious feature of the Charleston stock market is the rapid advance in the price of South Carolina Railroad stock.